1. The Scientific Revolution of the 17th cent. was
2. stimulated by a new interest in Galen and Aristotle
3. a direct result of the revolt against social conditions in the Middle Ages
4. born in the new intellectual monasteries
5. more a gradual building on the accomplishments of previous centuries than a sudden shift in thought
6. The general conception of the universe before Copernicus held that
7. heaven was at the center and the earth circled it
8. the earth was at a stationery center, while perfect crystalline spheres orbited it
9. the earth rested on the shell of a giant turtle
10. it was all a mystery known only to theologians
11. The universal theories proposed by Copernicus
12. led to his arrest and imprisonment in a monastery
13. were supported by Protestants in order to make the Catholics look foolish
14. made the universe less complicated by rejecting Ptolemy’s epicycles
15. explained the appearance of the sun’s rotation with a theory of earthly rotation
16. Isaac Newton’s scientific discoveries
17. were met with more hostility in England than on the continent of Europe
18. formed the basis for universal physics until well into the 20th cent.
19. completely divorced God from the universe and its laws
20. were the first to be printed in a language other than Latin
21. Newton’s universal law of gravitation
22. offered an explanation for all motion in the universe
23. had little practical application to the questions of universal motion
24. showed that humans could never understand why God made things the way they are
25. seemed to indicate that the universe began with a “big bang”
26. The role of women in the Scientific Revolution was best characterized by

a. the way scientific communities welcomed women as members

b. Maria Merian’s breakthrough in astronomy

c. the manner in which Margaret Cavendish debated science with men

d. Maria Winkelmann’s professorship in physics at the University of Berlin

7. The overall effect of the Scientific Revolution on the *querelles des femmes* arguments was to

a. dispel old myths about female inferiority

b. increase the role of husbands in childbirth

c. justify male dominance

d. demonstrate that there was no inherent skeletal differences between the sexes

8. Francis Bacon was important to the Scientific Revolution because of his emphasis on

a. empirical, experimental observation

b. pure, theoretical reasoning

c. deductive conclusions, which moved from general to particular principles

d. the need for scientists to preserve nature

9. Blaise Pascal believed that human beings

a. can know God through pure reason

b. are the summation of all things

c. can understand only what is revealed to them in the Bible

d. cannot understand infinity because only God can

10. Organized religion in the 17th century

a. conceded that only science can explain the universe

b. rejected scientific discoveries that conflicted with Christian theology’s view of the universe

c. cooperated as an equal and willing partner to the study of science

d. simply ignored science, calling it a new “toy for the minds of God’s children”